
FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Sulwen Vaughan Enrico Corazza
Registered number	08924806
Registered office	5th Floor North Side 7-10 Chandos Street Cavendish Square London W1G 9DQ
Independent auditors	KPMG Channel Islands Limited Glategny Court Glategny Esplanade St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 1WR
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

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FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present this report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they intend to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have the general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them, to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the development of solar photovoltaic ("Solar PV") projects and the generation and supply of electricity from a solar photovoltaic site.

The Company is committed to project implementation excellence, the provision of long term clean energy projects, environmentally sensitive developments for the local community, and long term sustainable returns to investors.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial and operational risks as detailed in Note 22 of the notes to the financial statements.

Business review

Future Developments

The directors have no planned developments and have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue operating in the foreseeable future. For the detailed assessment refer to Note 2.2.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £635,987 (2019: profit of £652,966).

No dividends were paid and/or declared during the year (2019: £nil).

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Business review (continued)

Political donations and political expenditure

The Company did not make any disclosable political donations or political expenditure in the current year.

Financial instruments

Refer to Note 22 for details of the Company's financial management objectives and policies; and its exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Directors

The directors who served during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

Sulwen Vaughan
Enrico Corazza

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 March 2020 and the date of signing the financial statements. Refer to Note 18 for more details.

COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 has been considered as part of the directors' review of going concern. Refer to Note 2.2 for details.

Qualifying third-party and pension scheme indemnity provisions

The Company did not have any qualifying third-party indemnity provision and/or qualifying pension scheme indemnity provision for any of the directors, during the year and at the date of approval of the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP resigned as the auditors on 14 May 2020. KPMG Channel Islands Limited were appointed as auditors on 15 May 2020, and have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 24 September 2020 and signed on its behalf.



Sulwen Vaughan
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Fenland Renewables Limited

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fenland Renewables Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of the Company's profit for the year then ended;
- are properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including FRC Ethical Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the directors' report and the other information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information;
- in our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Fenland Renewables Limited (continued)

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

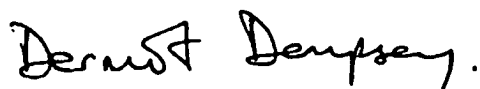
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's member, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Dermot Dempsey (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited (Statutory Auditor)

Chartered Accountants

Guernsey

25 September 2020

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Revenue	4	2,494,735	2,492,991
Operating expenses		(895,234)	(862,197)
Depreciation	11	(974,841)	(974,840)
Operating profit	5	624,660	655,954
Decommissioning interest	15	(50,575)	(2,988)
Profit before tax		574,085	652,966
Tax on profit	9	61,902	-
Total comprehensive profit and income for the year		635,987	652,966

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:08924806

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	17,525,950	18,500,791
		<u>17,525,950</u>	<u>18,500,791</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	620,502	442,106
Cash at bank	13	223,556	273,824
		<u>844,058</u>	<u>715,930</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(17,586,974)	(19,120,249)
Net current liabilities		<u>(16,742,916)</u>	<u>(18,404,319)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>783,034</u>	<u>96,472</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15	(1,627,889)	(1,577,314)
		<u>(1,627,889)</u>	<u>(1,577,314)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(844,855)</u>	<u>(1,480,842)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	125	125
Profit and loss account		(844,980)	(1,480,967)
Total equity		<u>(844,855)</u>	<u>(1,480,842)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 24 September 2020.



Sulwen Vaughan

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	125	(2,133,933)	(2,133,808)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	652,966	652,966
At 1 April 2019	125	(1,480,967)	(1,480,842)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	635,987	635,987
At 31 March 2020	125	(844,980)	(844,855)

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	635,987	652,966
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	974,841	974,840
Taxation credit	(61,902)	-
Increase in debtors	(58,534)	(36,037)
Increase in creditors	375,265	147,517
Decommissioning interest	50,575	2,988
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,916,232	1,742,274
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loan to parent company	(1,966,500)	(1,837,493)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,966,500)	(1,837,493)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(50,268)	(95,219)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	273,824	369,043
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	223,556	273,824
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank	223,556	273,824
	223,556	273,824

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Fenland Renewables Limited (the "Company") was incorporated with limited liability in England under the Companies Act 2006, on 5 March 2014 with registered number 08924806. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is 5th Floor North Side, 7-10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W1G 9DQ.

The principal activities of the Company are the development of solar photovoltaic ("Solar PV") projects and the generation and supply of electricity from a solar photovoltaic site.

2. Accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling. There are no foreign currency transactions and balances.

2.2 Going concern

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. The directors have reviewed the current position and are aware that the Company has significant net liabilities, however given the continued financial support provided by the parent company, NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the directors' report and financial statements. The financial support is made available for a period of not less than 12 months and one day from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors have received confirmation of this support.

COVID-19

COVID-19 is a developing situation and as of the date of signing the financial statements, the assessment of this situation will need continued attention and will evolve over time. The solar PV asset has been performing at peak levels with no known or expected curtailment. The company built up a stock of spare parts and is currently not expecting any significant complications along its spare parts supply chain. The Company's key service providers being the operations and maintenance technical experts have continued to provide contracted services. The Company has a letter of financial support from the parent entity, NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited, which has sufficient liquidity to support the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from approval of the financial statements. Covid-19 will have an impact on the Company, but such impact cannot be quantifiable as at the date of signing of the accounts.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Exemptions under Companies Act

The Company has also adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

- Strategic Report: Companies Act Strategic Report exemption for small companies under section 414B.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value and represents monies from the generation of energy from operational solar parks during the year. Any uninvoiced revenue is accrued in the year in which it has been generated.

Revenue is stated net of value added tax and is generated entirely within the United Kingdom.

Revenue relating to income for Renewable Obligation Certificates ("ROC")

The number of ROCs are calculated each month based on the net number of megawatts of power exported. The ROC price is fixed for each Compliance Period which runs from 1 April to 31 March and is published in advance by Ofgem. Management has adopted the policy of recognising ROC revenue monthly, based on the price for the relevant compliance period.

Revenue relating to income for Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA")

The PPA revenue is paid by licensed electricity companies who offer a long-term contract known as PPA which can run from twelve months to ten years or more. PPA revenue is calculated each month based on the megawatts of power exported multiplied by the price guaranteed under the PPA for all electricity produced for the period of the relevant contract.

Revenue relating to income for ROC Recycle

The ROC recycle price is not published until September following the accounting year end. As such, prices cannot be reliably estimated and revenue from ROC recycle is not accrued for as at the accounting year end. The revenue is recognised only in the following accounting year when price can be reliably determined.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Solar PV Equipment	4%
Inverters	10%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The useful life of the solar PV equipment is 25 years and inverters is 10 years. This was in recognition of what is considered industry standard of useful life for solar PV equipment and inverters.

Subsequent additions and major components

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Derecognition

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Operating leases

Leases that do not transfer a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to statement of comprehensive income on a straightline basis over the period of the lease.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the financial instruments.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

A financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, is derecognised when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - i. has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets; or
 - ii. has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets but has transferred control of the assets.

2.10 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are initially classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequently, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

In particular, provisions for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Company has an obligation to dismantle and remove the Solar PV equipment and to restore the land on which it is located. Liabilities may arise upon construction of such facilities, upon acquisition or through a subsequent change in legislation or regulations. The amount recognised is the estimated present value of expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible asset equivalent to the provision is also created.

Any changes in the present value of the estimated expenditure is added to or deducted from the cost of the assets to which it relates. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted for as appropriate.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

3. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts for assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual values may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The most critical accounting policies and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the Company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgment. These are discussed below:

Decommissioning costs

As part of the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities in the period, the Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with the solar park. In determining the present value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site and the expected timing of those costs. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 March 2020 was £1,627,889 (2019: £1,577,314).

In the financial period, the directors have reassessed the decommissioning provision by seeking an update from a reliable external provider regarding the cost of removal which has confirmed that the existing cost of removal is still reasonable. The inflation rate and discount rate reflect the long term market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. The inflation and discount rate applied is 3.0% (2019: 3.0%) and 3.2% (2019: 3.2%) respectively.

Should this discount rate increase/decrease by 1 percentage point, the value of the decommissioning provision would be £283,536 lower/£347,013 higher.

Deferred tax

Management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the net effect of future tax planning strategies.

4. Revenue

The whole of the Company's revenue is attributable to its market in the United Kingdom and is derived from the principal activity of the generation and supply of electricity from a photovoltaic site, and the associated incentives and PPA as outlined within the accounting policies.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	974,841	974,840
Management fees	307,417	306,578
Lease costs	91,390	90,709
Operations and maintenance	260,448	231,280
Asset management fees	115,076	110,542
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Auditors' remuneration

NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited will pay the audit fee of £4,000 (2019: £4,900) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year on behalf of the Company.

7. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration.

8. Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors was £nil for the year (2019: £nil).

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

9. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	57,960	-
	<u>57,960</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>57,960</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(119,862)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(119,862)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>(61,902)</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs (2019 - differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>635,987</u>	<u>652,966</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	109,076	124,064
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,609	568
Fixed asset differences	11,714	11,714
Adjustment of closing deferred tax to average rate of 19% (2019: 17%)	-	20,242
Adjustment of opening deferred tax to average rate of 19% (2019: 17%)	(20,242)	(34,595)
Deferred tax not previously recognised	(172,059)	(121,993)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(61,902)</u>	<u>-</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

9. Taxation (continued)

In the prior year, the Company had not previously recognised a potential deferred tax asset of £172,059, based on fixed asset timing differences and losses of £1,660,823 because management did not believe the Company would have sufficient future taxable profits. Management have revisited their assessment and concluded that the Company is now in a position to generate sufficient future taxable profits and have therefore accounted for this change in accounting estimate prospectively from the current financial year.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The tax rate was due to reduce from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 following changes substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. In the March 2019 Budget, it was announced that the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% from 1 April 2020. This was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

The deferred tax liability at 31 March 2020 has been calculated based on the rate of 19% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

10. Deferred tax

	2018 £
Credited to Statement of Comprehensive Income	119,862
At end of year	119,862

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed asset timing differences	119,862	-
	119,862	-

There are no unused tax credits.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

11. Tangible assets

	Solar PV Equipment £	Inverters £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	21,258,387	1,250,930	22,509,317
At 31 March 2020	21,258,387	1,250,930	22,509,317
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	3,496,931	511,595	4,008,526
Charge for the year on owned assets	849,676	125,165	974,841
At 31 March 2020	4,346,607	636,760	4,983,367
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	16,911,780	614,170	17,525,950
At 31 March 2019	17,761,456	739,335	18,500,791

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	80,985	28,907
Prepayments and accrued income	419,655	413,199
Deferred taxation	119,862	-
	620,502	442,106

13. Cash at bank

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank	223,556	273,824

The Company has a pay limit facility for bankers automated clearing services payments of £67,000 with Lloyds Bank which expires on 28 February 2021.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	80,670	79,517
Loans due to parent	17,383,814	19,015,091
Corporation tax	57,960	-
Accruals	64,530	25,641
	<u>17,586,974</u>	<u>19,120,249</u>

15. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Decommissioning costs £
At 1 April 2019	1,577,314
Charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	50,575
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,627,889</u>

Please refer to the accounting policy, "Provisions and contingencies" for the basis on which the decommissioning provision has been calculated in Note 2.11.

16. Financial liabilities

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to parent	<u>17,383,814</u>	<u>19,015,091</u>

The loan from NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

17. Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash at bank	223,556	273,824
Trade and other debtors excluding prepayments	388,844	327,240
	<u>612,400</u>	<u>601,064</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other creditors	145,200	105,158
Loans due to parent	17,383,814	19,015,091
	<u>17,529,014</u>	<u>19,120,249</u>

18. Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
125 (2019: 125) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

All share capital was fully paid at 31 March 2020.

19. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	95,588	92,886
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	407,860	394,376
Later than 5 years	2,015,121	2,060,822
	<u>2,518,569</u>	<u>2,548,084</u>

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

20. Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited. At the reporting date the Company owed £17,383,814 to NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited in respect of payments made by NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited (2019: £19,015,091).

NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited charged the Company a management fee of £307,417 for the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: £306,578). At the statement of financial position date the Company owed £nil (2019: £nil).

NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited will pay the audit fee of £4,000 (2019: £4,900) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year on behalf of the Company.

WiseEnergy (Great Britain) Limited ("WiseEnergy") is a related party through mutual ownership by NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited. During the year, the Company paid £115,076 (2019: £110,542) to WiseEnergy in respect of asset management services provided. At the year end £nil (2019: £nil) was owing to WiseEnergy.

21. Controlling parties

As at 31 March 2020 the immediate parent undertaking is NextEnergy Solar Holdings VI Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey with the registered office at 1 Royal Plaza, Royal Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2HL; and is listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The ultimate and the immediate parent undertaking does not consolidate these financial statements as it meets the definition of an investment entity as described by IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10, investment entities are required to hold subsidiaries at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income rather than consolidate them.

Copies of NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited financial statements are publicly available and can be obtained from the company's website.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

22. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial assets and liabilities comprise debtors, cash at bank and creditors. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk, including interest rate and inflation rate risks
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for assessing and managing risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

Market risk

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return of risk.

The Company receives funding from the parent company from time to time.

Credit risk

The Company's policies are aimed at minimising losses as a result of a counterparty's failure to honour its obligations. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the transactions with counterparties. The counterparties used by the Company are considered by management to be of appropriate credit rating. At the statement of financial position date, the Company's financial assets were neither impaired nor past due. The maximum credit exposure at reporting date is the carrying value of the credit balances, if any.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using projected cash flows and by monitoring the maturity of both its financial assets and liabilities.

Capital management

Management considers capital to consist of equity plus net debt as disclosed in the statement of financial position. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company's financial instruments comprise cash and liquid resources and various items, such as debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The Company's policy is to finance its operations through group borrowings.

It is the Company's policy not to hold financial instruments for speculative purposes. At 31 March 2020, the Company has amounts due to group undertakings. The fair value of creditors approximated the book value. The Company had no financial assets other than cash at bank, and trade and other debtors.

Refer to Note 16 for a table summarising the maturity of the Company's financial liabilities.

FENLAND RENEWABLES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

23. Capital commitments

The Company had no material capital commitments at 31 March 2020, other than what has been disclosed under Note 19, commitments under operating leases.

24. Subsequent events

There were no other significant events after the year ended 31 March 2020 that would require disclosure in or adjustment to the financial statements.